

UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL ARKANSAS

ACADEMIC ASSESSMENT PLAN

Requirements

1. *Submit with New Program Proposal*
 - a. *Programs are encouraged to consult with the Office of University Assessment.*
 - b. *Contact information assessment@uca.edu*
2. *Send copy of Assessment Plan to the Office of University Assessment, Wingo 215.*
3. *Update the Program Assessment Plan based upon EAPR or Accreditation Cycles.*

Basic Information

Program Name: Political Science (BA/BS)

College: Arts, Humanities, & Social Science

Department: Government, Public Service, & International Studies

Program Level (check all that apply)

- ☐ Associate's
- ☒ Bachelor's
- ☐ Undergraduate Certificate
- ☐ Master's
- ☐ Doctoral
- ☐ Graduate Certificate

Date Plan Submitted: 1/24/2024

College Dean & email: Dr. Tom Williams, twilliams73@uca.edu

College Curriculum Committee Chairperson & email: Dr. Mark Mullenbach, markm@uca.edu

Dept. Chairperson & email: Dr. Clay Arnold, carnold@uca.edu

Dept. Curriculum Committee Chairperson & email: Dr. Kisha Hardwick, khardwick1@uca.edu

I. Introduction

The purpose of the Department of Government, Public Service, and International Studies is to provide instruction in the areas of political science, public administration, and international studies to undergraduate students at the University of Central Arkansas. The instruction will contribute the following: (1) inform students about the place of politics, policy, and law in society; (2) extend and deepen students' understanding and appreciation of the purpose, organization, and operation of domestic and international political systems; (3) develop the competencies required for informed and independent thought.

2. Unit Mission Statement

The degree programs in political science operate in accord with the official missions of the University of Central Arkansas, the College of Arts, Humanities, & Social Sciences, and the Department of Government, Public Service, & International Studies.

The bachelor's degree programs in political science serves a large number of majors, minors, and pre-law advisees, provides general education courses to an increasingly large enrollment of undergraduates, and required/elective courses for no fewer than 11 interdisciplinary major and minor degree programs housed in the College of Business Administration, the College of Natural Sciences & Mathematics, and the College of Education as well as the College of Arts, Humanities, & Social Sciences. The Political Science program meets the needs of its majors by providing them with the field knowledge as well as the learning skills necessary to succeed in post-baccalaureate undertakings such as graduate school, law school, or employment in government service.

The program meets the needs of its general education students enrolling in U.S. Government & Politics by equipping them with the basic knowledge of American political institutions, processes, and policies. The program meets the curricular needs of courses that are required/elective coursework for other majors, as well, primarily through the curricular judgments of the faculty specialists responsible for teaching such courses, with the benefit of counsel from the collective faculty of the department.

The values guiding the political science program's service of its major and minor programs, its general education mission, and its interdisciplinary educational mission are to provide outstanding classroom teaching and, when possible, public service, backed by a continuing commitment to excellence in the gathering of, the analysis of, and the dissemination of scholarly research.

3. Student Learning Outcomes (SLOs)

Outcome #1: Understanding of Theories & Concepts: Political Science students will be able to demonstrate an understanding of the fundamental terms, concepts, or principles of the discipline, including concepts from the sub-fields of American politics, international relations, comparative politics, public administration & policy, and political theory.

Outcome #2: Application of Theories & Concepts: Political Science students will demonstrate proficiency in applying theoretical concepts to real-world situations, effectively translating knowledge into practical scenarios that showcase their ability to analyze, interpret, and apply abstract concepts to the complexities of current political landscapes.

Outcome #3: Critical Analysis & Writing Skills: Political Science students will be able to write effectively and think critically.

4. Assessment Cycle

The assessment cycle will be determined with assistance from the Office of Assessment.

Academic Year	SLO(s) Assessed
2023-2024	1,2
2024-2025	1,2,3
2025-2026	1,2
2026-2027	1,2,3
2027-2028	1,2
2028-2029	1,2,3
2029-2030	1,2

5. Curriculum Map (see attached Excel file or Appendix D)

6. Assessment Methods and Measures (Formative and Summative recommended)

Outcome #1: Students majoring in Political Science will demonstrate a proficient understanding of the fundamental terms, concepts, and principles of the discipline, including concepts from the sub-fields of American politics, international relations, comparative politics, public administration & policy, and political theory. This outcome will be assessed through 25-question, multiple-choice examinations given at the end of each semester to all students enrolled in PSCI 1330, PSCI 2300, PSCI 2315, PSCI 2320, and PADM 2310 (see Appendices A-1 through A-6).

Outcome #2: Student Learning Outcome #2 is for political science students to demonstrate their proficiency in applying theoretical concepts from political science to real-world situations. This

entails not only understanding political theories but also effectively translating that knowledge into practical scenarios, showcasing the students' ability to analyze, interpret, and apply political theories in a meaningful way. This goal emphasizes the practical application of theoretical knowledge, encouraging students to bridge the gap between abstract concepts and the complexities of the real political landscape. The outcome will be assessed in PSCI 2315 through an essay question on the final exam **(see Appendix B).**

Outcome #3: Political Science students will demonstrate their ability to write effectively and think critically in upper-division writing assignments. Seniors in Political Science will submit a paper from an upper-division course that demonstrates their abilities in research, critical analysis, and writing, including use of external sources of information, proper organization and structure, adequate understanding of a topic, and proper grammar and syntax use. The papers will be evaluated by Political Science faculty using a scoring rubric **(see Appendix C).**

7. Data Collection and Review

Outcome #1: Data will be collected from Political Science majors enrolled in PSCI 1330, PSCI 2300, PSCI 2315, PSCI 2320, and PADM 2310 each fall and spring semester. Course instructors will administer the instrument in class toward the end of the semester and forward the results to the department chair. Political Science majors taking the 25-question instruments will average 18 correct answers or more.

Outcome #2: Data will be collected from Political Science majors enrolled in PSCI 2315 each fall and spring semester. The course instructor will administer the instrument in class toward the end of the semester and forward the results to the department chair. Seventy-five percent of the assessed papers will score a 3 (Meets Expectations) in all categories.

Outcome #3: Seniors in Political Science will submit for review a paper from a 3000 or 4000 level PSCI course. Each semester the department secretary will compile a list of PSCI seniors and randomly select the names of one-third of them, who will then be asked to submit the required document. Copies of the submitted papers will be made available to at least two Political Science faculty members who will then review and score the documents. The scores will be forwarded to the department chair by the end of the semester. Seventy-five percent of the assessed papers will score a 3 (Meets Expectations) out of a possible 4 in the categories of Syntax & Mechanics, Genre & Disciplinary Conventions, Sources & Evidence, and Content.

8. Participation in Assessment Process

All members of the department will be involved with the assessment process, whether as administrators of the assessment instruments or evaluators of submitted papers. The department as a whole will periodically evaluate the collected results.

9. Data Analysis

Assessment scores will be tabulated and shared with the faculty. Based upon the collected results, the department will consider re-aligning outcomes and benchmarks.

10. Plan for Using Assessment Results to Improve Program

Assessment results will be aggregated every fifth year, starting with the 2024-25 Academic Year and reviewed with an eye toward re-aligning outcomes and benchmarks. Cumulative results will also be shared with external reviewers every ten years and in conjunction with the required ten-year self-study. The collected results and reviews will be the basis for making improvements to the program, student learning outcomes, and/or benchmarks.

11. What are the plans to evaluate students' post-graduate success?

The department will collect post-graduate information on all three majors in conjunction with each scheduled program review. The results will be grouped by career category (e.g., government, law, business, education, etc.) and include percentages for each category.

12. What are the plans to evaluate teaching effectiveness?

Teaching effectiveness is evaluated annually and as a part of the department chair's merit rankings. The evaluation is based on student course evaluations, peer observation reports, and course syllabi and other related class materials.

13. Submit Assessment Plan

Send completed form electronically to assessment@uca.edu

For questions or concerns please contact:

Dr. Jacob Held 450-5307 jmhheld@uca.edu

Alyson McEntire 450-5086 amcentire@uca.edu

Appendix A-1: Outcome #1, Pool of Questions for Assessing PSCI 1330

UCA CORE: Critical Inquiry

Goal A: Demonstrate a knowledge base to ask more informed questions and learn more complex concepts

- **Knowledge:** An understanding of the concepts and/or principles in the discipline and how they relate to important questions.
- **Information:** Selecting appropriate and credible information based on knowledge of topic and discipline
- **Analysis:** Evaluating a position and/or drawing conclusions on significant questions in the discipline

BA/BS in Political Science

Outcome #1: Political Science students will be able to demonstrate an understanding of the fundamental terms, concepts, or principles of the discipline, including concepts from the sub-fields of American politics, international relations, comparative politics, public administration & policy, and political theory.

Knowledge Category Questions:

What does it take to override a presidential veto?

- a. A majority in the Senate
- b. A majority in the House
- c. 2/3 in both houses
- d. 3/4 in both houses

Which states have the largest number of seats in the House of Representatives?

- a. The states with the most seniority
- b. The states with the largest populations
- c. The states with the highest income levels
- d. All states have the same number of seats in the House

The power to coin money, raise tariffs, and negotiate with foreign nations belongs to

- a. The federal government
- b. The state governments
- c. Both a and b
- d. Neither a nor b

Civil liberties are

- a. The right to participate in the political and economic community
- b. Protections from government abuse and interference
- c. Listed in Article III of the Constitution
- d. All of the above

Which of these factors make it LESS likely that Congress will cooperate with the President?

- a. Party loyalty

- b. Divided government
- c. Public expectations
- d. Presidential bargaining

What must Congress do for a bill to become law after a president has vetoed it?

- a. Both houses of Congress must pass the bill again by a two-thirds vote.
- b. Both houses of Congress must pass the bill again by a majority vote within ten days.
- c. Only the Senate must pass the bill again, but it must do so by a two-thirds vote.
- d. Both houses of Congress must pass the bill again by a majority vote within thirty days.

The distinguishing feature that sets Independent Regulatory Commissions apart from cabinet departments is:

- a. their members are protected and can't be fired by the president.
- b. they are located in the executive branch.
- c. they are created by Congress.
- d. they are funded by the taxpayers.

To convict and remove an impeached official from office requires a

- a. simple majority of the House.
- b. two-thirds majority of the House and the Senate.
- c. two-thirds majority of the Senate.
- d. simple majority of the Senate.

The trial courts for the national government are called

- a. courts of appeals
- b. circuit courts
- c. district courts
- d. local courts

A form of government where the people rule, whether directly or indirectly, is called a

- a. Monarchy
- b. Autocracy
- c. Democracy
- d. oligarchy

_____ refers to individual and collective efforts to influence the workings of government.

- a. Economics
- b. Politics
- c. Due process
- d. Federalism

Each branch of the federal government having the means to thwart or influence the actions of the other branches of government is the principle of

- a. Checks and balances
- b. Judicial review
- c. Nullification

d. Popular sovereignty

The ability to get others to do what you want is

- a. Authority
- b. Legitimacy
- c. Coercion
- d. Power

A country abiding by the principle of “one man, one vote” is practicing

- a. Representative democracy
- b. Political equality
- c. Republicanism
- d. Affirmative action

The _____ has sole power to negotiate treaties

- a. State Department
- b. House of Representative
- c. Senate
- d. President

Under the Constitution, the primary function of the legislative branch is

- a. To make laws
- b. To administer laws
- c. To enforce laws
- d. To interpret laws

_____ is a governing arrangement that distributes power among multiple levels of national and sub-national governments with independent ruling authority over certain policy areas and guarantees the survival of these different levels of government.

- a. Federalism
- b. Republicanism
- c. Pluralism
- d. Liberalism

For the sake of efficiency, the large size of Congress has caused both chambers to organize themselves into small working groups, the most influential of which are called

- a. Standing committees
- b. Joint committees
- c. Select committees
- d. Ad-hoc committees

_____ refers to the basic values, beliefs, attitudes, predispositions, and expectations of citizens toward the political system of their society and toward themselves as a participant in it.

- a. Individualism
- b. Communitarianism
- c. Political culture

d. Progressivism

Guarantees of equal opportunities, privileges, and treatment under the law that allow individuals to participate fully and equally in American society are called

- a. Civil rights
- b. Collective benefits
- c. Civic skills
- d. Enumerated powers

The power of the judiciary to interpret and overturn actions taken by the legislative and executive branches of government is known as

- a. Judicial restraint
- b. Selective incorporation
- c. Judicial activism
- d. Judicial review

A(n) ____ is a large, complex organization in which employees have specific job responsibilities and work within a hierarchy of authority

- a. Interest group
- b. Bureaucracy
- c. Party platform
- d. Caucus

Power that is recognized as legitimate is known as

- a. Force
- b. Majority rule
- c. Authority
- d. The divine right of kings

Political parties are distinguished from interest groups in American politics by the fact that interest groups do not

- a. sponsor candidates for office under their name
- b. endorse candidates in campaigns
- c. maintain organizations that assist candidates in campaigns
- d. financially support candidates for public office

The terms of office for the House of Representatives, the Senate, and the President are:

- a. 1, 3, and 7 years
- b. 2, 4, and 6 years
- c. 2, 6, and 4 years
- d. 4, 6, and 2 years

Political institutions are:

- a. The official buildings where government employees work.
- b. The conflicting interests, values, and ideas about allocating resources.
- c. The rules, roles, and procedures through which political conflict is resolved.

- d. All of the above.

If a small group of people holds the political power in a country, what type of government best describes this situation?

- a. Oligarchy
- b. Monarchy
- c. Direct democracy
- d. Representative democracy

When an individual withholds his or her contribution to a group's undertaking, this is referred to as a:

- a. Collective action
- b. Free-rider problem
- c. Coordination problem
- d. Tragedy of the commons

A system of governmental structure under which all authority is held by a single, national government is called:

- a. Unitary
- b. Federalism
- c. Dillon's Rule
- d. Confederation

Shared federalism states that:

- a. Local governments are creations of state government
- b. All levels of government can work together to solve common problems
- c. Both the national and state governments have final authority over their own policy domains
- d. None of the above

The four main types of committees used in Congress are:

- a. Select, joint, conference, and standing
- b. Select, joint, independent, and appellate
- c. Original, joint, conference, and appellate
- d. Original, bipartisan, independent, and standing

The number of electors each state receives in the Electoral College is equal to:

- a. The population in each state
- b. The number of federal district court judges in each state
- c. The number of cities in each state with population over 5,000
- d. The number of House members from each state plus the number of Senators

The classic conception of bureaucracy includes all of the following elements except:

- a. Patronage
- b. Impersonality
- c. Merit principle
- d. Hierarchical structure

Information Category Questions

Which of the following factor's can affect the results of a public opinion poll?

- a. The size of the sample
- b. Whether or not the sample is biased
- c. The exact wording and order of the questions
- d. All of the above

Which of the following guarantees people "equal protection of the laws"?

- a. 2nd Amendment
- b. 3rd Amendment
- c. 8th Amendment
- d. 14th Amendment

In The Federalist Papers James Madison argues that: "Extend the sphere, and you take in a greater variety of parties and interests; you make it less probable that a majority of the whole will have a common motive to invade the rights of other citizens; or if such a common motive exists, it will be more difficult for all who feel it to discover their own strength, and to act in unison with each other."

Which of the following statements best summarizes his views?

- a. Factions are not a problem as long as your government is democratic
- b. Large nations are actually less susceptible to the dangers of factions (i.e., mob rule) than small nations
- c. Representative government can only work in a small nation in which the people all have very similar political views
- d. The government of Great Britain is continually violating our rights; we are therefore justified in our rebellion

If a media outlet chooses not to run a story that portrays major corporations in a negative light for fear of losing advertising revenue, this would be an example of

- a. Ideological bias
- b. Commercial bias
- c. Negativity bias
- d. None of the above

If a representative is following the delegate model of decision-making, what information do they need to know before they can vote on a piece of proposed legislation?

- a. Whether the legislation will help their district
- b. Whether the legislation will help the nation as whole
- c. Whether the votes in their district support the legislation
- d. Whether other members of their party support the legislation

If a survey uses a very small sample

- a. The margin of error is probably very high
- b. The margin of error is probably very low
- c. There is no error as long as the sample was randomly chosen

d. There is no error as long as everyone answered the questions truthfully

Which of the following is NOT a presidential power?

- a. the power to veto legislation
- b. the power to make laws by decree
- c. the power to appoint federal judges
- d. the power to make appointments to the executive branch

According to the Supreme Court, the source of Congress' implied powers is

- a. The supremacy clause
- b. The necessary and proper clause
- c. The ex post facto clause
- d. The enumerated powers clause

The Supreme Court first declared that the courts have the power to overturn government acts that conflict with the Constitution in

- a. *Marbury v. Madison*
- b. *Hamilton v. Burr*
- c. *Barron v. Baltimore*
- d. *McCulloch v. Maryland*

The provision of the Constitution which is implicated in laws which discriminate against a group of people is the

- a. Ex post facto clause
- b. Disputed sovereignty clause
- c. General welfare clause
- d. Equal protection clause

Normally, the most influential agent in the development of a person's political views is

- a. The media
- b. The schools
- c. The family
- d. Peer groups

The single most important predictor in how a person will cast their vote is a person's

- a. Geographical region
- b. Position on taxes
- c. Reading ability
- d. Party identification

The process of acquiring political attitudes is known as political

- a. Clarification
- b. Coordination
- c. Socialization
- d. Substantiation

Which of the following would NOT be a component of cooperative federalism?

- a. Shared administration
- b. Shared costs
- c. State leadership
- d. Federal guidelines

The ability of the president to veto legislation is an example of

- a. Disputed sovereignty
- b. Implied powers
- c. Checks and balances
- d. Autocratic rule

The Supreme Court's power to overturn government acts that conflict with the Constitution is known as

- a. Judicial fiat
- b. Judicial review
- c. Amicus curiae
- d. No answers are correct

Analysis Category Questions

The image of the United States as a "melting pot" has generally been replaced with _____, the idea that people can maintain their unique cultural identities while still being a part of American society.

- a. Protectionism
- b. Multiculturalism
- c. Communitarianism
- d. None of the above

If a Supreme Court justice makes his or her decision based solely on the facts of the case and the letter of the law, he (or she) is following which model of judicial decision-making?

- a. Legal
- b. Strategic
- c. Legal-realist
- d. None of the above

In retrospective voting, voters typically make their decisions based on

- a. Party loyalty
- b. Candidates' values
- c. The past performance of the government
- d. Endorsements from the media and other political figures

David Mayhew was trying to solve the puzzle of why Americans _____ Congress but _____ their own representative.

- a. Love...hate
- b. Hate...love
- c. Hate...hate

- d. Love....don't vote for

According to the Informational Theory approach, what function do Congressional committees serve?

- a. Committees allow for a division of labor in which members become experts in one or two areas
- b. Committees give party leaders a way to reward or punish other Members of Congress
- c. Committees keep junior members from having too much influence over legislation
- d. All of the above

Who, on average, would be the most effective legislator?

- a. a first-year representative
- b. a member who has served two decades in Congress
- c. a member who has served six years or less
- d. a member who has served four years or less

Decision-making power in the hands of the federal courts could be criticized as contrary to democratic principles because

- a. Most court decisions are not in tune with public opinion
- b. Judges are appointed and have lifelong tenure
- c. Judicial elections are dominated by special interest groups
- d. Judges do not have American democratic values

A theory which explains government behavior by the study of interest groups is known as

- a. Pluralism
- b. Elitism
- c. Democratic socialism
- d. Institutionalism

A theory of government in which the few control the many is known as

- a. Pluralism
- b. Elitism
- c. Democratic socialism
- d. Institutionalism

Which of the following is most important when systematically and accurately measuring public opinion on political issues?

- a. A large enough and random sample of the population
- b. Auto dialing technology
- c. Surveying only registered voters
- d. Constructing surveys with less than 10 questions

The pluralist theory of democracy would suggest that low voter turnout in the United States is best explained by

- a. The fact that citizen views are represented adequately through interest group membership.
- b. The belief of many Americans that in such a large nation an individual's vote does not matter.

- c. The complexity of voter registration laws.
- d. The presence of only two political parties.

Conceptually, the general authority extended to Congress by the “necessary and proper” clause of the Constitution is similar to the power extended to the Executive by the Constitution:

- a. Through the Bill of Rights
- b. In the privileges and immunities clause
- c. Where it explicitly defines executive privilege
- d. Where it mandates that the president “take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed.”

Which of the following statements is TRUE about presidential elections?

- a. The 2008 Presidential election was considered an open race because the sitting Vice President was the Republican candidate.
- b. In recent years, the incumbent President is unlikely to win his party’s nomination for reelection.
- c. Candidates from Northeastern states can usually garner the most support.
- d. Since 1976, most Presidents have been former state governors.

One major difference between the House of Representatives and the Senate is:

- a. The Senate allocates seats by population; the House is composed of two members from each state.
- b. The House allocates seats by population; the Senate is composed of two members from each state.
- c. The members of the House were originally chosen by the state legislatures; senators were elected.
- d. The members of the House were originally chosen by the executive branch; senators were elected.

An example of a coordination problem is:

- a. Members of a string quartet playing their individual portions of a piece in order to create one coherent performance.
- b. The decision made by a government committee as to where postage on an envelope should be placed.
- c. The decision made by a government committee regarding on which side of the road its citizens should drive.
- d. All of the above.

The collapse of the cod fishery industry off the coast of New England is a real-life example of :

- a. Representative government
- b. The tragedy of the commons
- c. The ends justifying the means
- d. Good policy poorly implement

The benefits of congressional committees are

- a. They allow for a division of labor in which members can become experts in couple of policy areas

- b. They allow for members to more efficiently instigate the merits of a proposed bill
- c. They allow for members to more efficiently practice legislative oversight
- d. All answers are correct

Growth in the number of Executive Departments can be explained by democratic theory in that

- a. As citizens have demanded more government services the government has responded by enlarging its size
- b. Democracy is a complicated system of government that requires many departments
- c. Citizens have little control over the size of the government
- d. The size of government is dependent on the longevity of a nation

One reason why the United States Supreme Court is the most influential court in American is

- a. It has to review all lower court decisions
- b. Its ability to select its cases allows it to concentrate its time on deciding important cases
- c. Its trials usually last for months
- d. Its decisions are always unanimous

Separation of powers and checks and balances were a part of the structure of the Constitution in order to

- a. Make it difficult for one faction to control all governmental power
- b. Advance the principle of democracy
- c. Simplify the political process
- d. Create a strong president

The reason why the members of the independent regulatory commissions cannot be removed from office is

- a. They have life tenure
- b. To protect them from political pressure so they can advance the public interest
- c. They are civil service employees
- d. All answers are correct

Straw polls are not accurate because

- a. The respondents are self selected
- b. They use a random sample
- c. The samples are stratified
- d. No answers are correct

Which of the following is one of the drawbacks of democratic government?

- a. Politicians are held accountable by the people
- b. Democratic governments do not always make the best decisions because voters are not necessarily experts on public policy
- c. The decisions made by democratic governments always please everyone
- d. All of the above

Appendix A-2:
Outcome #1, Pool of Questions for Assessing
PSCI 2300: Intro to Int'l Relations

Which of the following argues that foreign policy decisions are based on the assumption that decision makers have clear goals, calculate the costs of various courses of action, and pick the policy that will best serve their goals?

- a. Interest groups
- b. Public opinion
- c. Democratic peace theory
- d. Rational choice theory

Russia is an example of which one of the following types of “actor” in the international political system?

- a. State actor
- b. Sub-state actor
- c. International non-governmental organization (INGO)
- d. Intergovernmental organization (IGO)

A theory of international politics which suggests that the lack of war is the result of the dominance of one particular state over all other states in the international political system refers to which one of the following?

- a. Balance of power theory
- b. Hegemonic stability theory
- c. Complex interdependence theory
- d. Liberal institutionalism

The World Trade Organization (WTO) is an example of which one of the following types of “actor” in the international system?

- a. State actor
- b. Sub-state actor
- c. International non-governmental organization (INGO)
- d. Intergovernmental organization (IGO)

Which of the following refers to when two or more decision makers collectively make a policy decision without making an effort to examine the wide range of policy options because of pressure to reach a consensus on policy?

- a. Bolstering
- b. Misperception
- c. Bounded rationality
- d. Groupthink

The ability of the media to draw attention to an issue and to force government leaders to address the issue refers to which one of the following?

- a. CNN effect
- b. Mainstream effect

- c. “rally around the flag” effect
- d. Yellow press

Arguing that a worldwide fear of terrorism was a possible cause of the U.S. invasion of Iraq in March 2003 is an example of an argument derived from which one of the following levels of analysis?

- a. Individual level
- b. Interstate level
- c. Domestic level (state and sub-state)
- d. Global level

Which one of the following meant that each state in the international political system would have complete authority over its own territory?

- a. Concert of Europe
- b. Collective security
- c. Cold War
- d. Sovereignty

Which one of the following refers to the “ability of an actor to achieve its goals”?

- a. Theory
- b. Power
- c. Purpose
- d. Normative theory

Which one of the following refers to the deployment of troops or observers into a region in order to help prevent conflict between two parties or to prevent the resumption of conflict between two parties?

- a. Military industrial complex
- b. Nationalism
- c. Economic imperialism
- d. Peacekeeping

Which one of the following was recently established in order to prosecute and punish individuals responsible for very serious human rights violations?

- a. Just war theory
- b. War crimes
- c. International Court of Justice (ICJ)
- d. International Criminal Court (ICC)

Which one of the following bodies or organs of the United Nations (UN) consists of representatives of all member-states of the UN?

- a. UN Security Council
- b. UN General Assembly
- c. Economic and Social Council
- d. UN Secretariat

Which one of the following argues that interstate wars occur when one state (i.e., challenger) becomes powerful enough to challenge the dominant state (i.e., existing hegemon) for the top position in the international political system?

- a. Underlying cause
- b. Proximate cause
- c. Power transition theory
- d. Diversionary war theory

Which one of the following was established as an international organization for maintaining international peace shortly after the end of the First World War?

- a. Peace of Westphalia
- b. Concert of Europe
- c. Hague Conferences
- d. League of Nations

Which one of the following, also known as the “World Court,” consists of 15 judges who adjudicate disputes between states on matters over which the court has jurisdiction?

- a. Just war theory
- b. War crimes
- c. International Court of Justice (ICJ)
- d. International Criminal Court (ICC)

Which one of the following bodies of the European Union (EU) is the only EU institution whose members are directly elected by the citizens of the EU member-states?

- a. European Commission
- b. Council of Ministers
- c. European Parliament
- d. European Court of Justice

The European Union is an example of which one of the following types of international organizations (IOs)?

- a. Global Inter-Governmental Organization (IGO)
- b. Regional IGO
- c. International Non-Governmental Organization (INGO)
- d. Sub-Regional IGO

Which one of the following refers to the argument that greater economic efficiency is achieved when states specialize in the production of certain goods and/or services, export those goods and/or services to other countries, and import other necessary goods and services from other countries?

- a. Protectionism
- b. Theory of comparative advantage
- c. Globalization
- d. Balance of trade

Which one of the following countries contributed the largest amount of official development assistance in 2009, measured as a percent of gross national income?

- a. Germany
- b. Sweden
- c. France
- d. Japan

Which one of the following refers to oxygen molecules (O₃) found in Earth's upper atmosphere which reduces transmission of ultraviolet radiation from the Sun to the Earth?

- a. Kyoto Protocol
- b. Montreal Protocol
- c. Greenhouse gases
- d. Ozone layer

A measure of poverty produced by the United Nations (UN) which includes per capita gross domestic product (GDP), life expectancy, and literacy rates is known as which one of the following?

- a. Purchasing power parity (PPP)
- b. Human Development Index (HDI)
- c. UN Millennium Goals
- d. Washington Consensus

Which one of the following is a strategy for economic development used by the Soviet Union, China, Cuba, and several Eastern European countries beginning in the 1920s, which focused on government control of the economy?

- a. Import substitution
- b. State socialism
- c. Export-led growth
- d. Conditionality

Which one of the following, established through an agreement signed by 17 countries in 1994, includes a formal mechanism for enforcing global trade rules?

- a. North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)
- b. World Trade Organization (WTO)
- c. General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT)
- d. Bretton Woods System

Which one of the following theories is based on the assumptions that economic development is a linear process and that under-development is simply one of the first stages of the process of economic development?

- a. Modernization Theory
- b. Dependency Theory
- c. World Systems Theory
- d. Development Theory

Which one of the following is a strategy for economic development used by Japan and other East Asian countries beginning in the 1960s, which focused on producing goods that could be sold in foreign markets?

- a. Import substitution
- b. State socialism
- c. Conditionality
- d. Export-led growth

Appendix A-3:
OUTCOME #1, Pool of Questions for Assessing
PSCI 2315: Intro to Political Theory

1. A utilitarian approach to an ethical dilemma seeks to maximize_____ and minimize_____.
 - a. Liberty...Government involvement
 - b. Pleasure....Pain
 - c. Morality....Vice
 - d. Efficiency... Individual liberty
2. According to social contract theory, a government's legitimate authority must come from
 - a. The consent of those being governed
 - b. The will of God
 - c. The personal virtue and achievements of those in power
 - d. None of the above
3. Which form of government involves one person holding all the political authority?
 - a. Democracy
 - b. Oligarchy
 - c. Anarchy
 - d. None of the above
4. Studies of politics based on observations of how things work in the real world are
 - a. Normative
 - b. Empirical
 - c. Democratic
 - d. Utopian
5. When approaching a political problem, a libertarian would try to maximize
 - a. Individual freedom
 - b. Overall prosperity
 - c. Overall equality
 - d. All of the above
6. The viewpoint which states that people should have no attachment to a particular nation but be "citizens of the world" is called
 - a. Nationalism
 - b. Republicanism
 - c. Conservatism
 - d. Cosmopolitanism
7. Which political ideology argues that the means of production should be owned and controlled by the workers?
 - a. Deliberative democracy
 - b. Kantian liberalism

- c. Capitalism
 - d. Marxism
8. According to Rawlsian Liberalism, economic inequalities
- a. Are never acceptable
 - b. Are only acceptable when they benefit the least well-off
 - c. Are only acceptable when they are the result of free transactions
 - d. All of the above
9. Which political ideology requires that all people be politically equal?
- a. Democracy
 - b. Aristocracy
 - c. Oligarchy
 - d. All of the above
10. Which statement best describes the position held by proponents of an Aristotelian virtue ethics approach to politics?
- a. The state should help people to flourish as human beings.
 - b. People should be free to make their own choices without government interference.
 - c. Without a strong government, people will be constantly attacking and killing each other.
 - d. Every human being is of equal worth and should, therefore, be treated equally.
11. A political thinker who creates an imaginary, ideal political community is using which approach to politics?
- a. Cosmopolitanism
 - b. Utilitarianism
 - c. Liberalism
 - d. Utopianism
12. What type of question would a person interested in NORMATIVE political theory be most likely to ask?
- a. How does this institution function?
 - b. Why is this happening in this situation?
 - c. How should this problem be handled?
 - d. Who is getting what?
13. Disobeying a positive law because it violates the natural law is called
- a. Civil disobedience
 - b. Libertarianism
 - c. Constitutionalism
 - d. Anarchy
14. Which term BEST fits the form of government used in the United States?
- a. Direct democracy
 - b. Representative democracy
 - c. Theocratic authoritarianism

d. Anarchy

15. A person who thinks the government should NOT try to regulate the economy typically supports

- a. Socialism
- b. Rawlsianism
- c. Dystopianism
- d. Free market capitalism

16. Which statement best represents the thought of John Stuart Mill?

- a. People will be happiest when they lead virtuous lives.
- b. The best way to achieve happiness is to leave people free to choose how to live their lives.
- c. Once material resources have been distributed equitably, there will no longer be a need for government.
- d. A good ruler is like a father who protects his children from harm.

17. Which political thinker imagined an ideal Republic in which people were sorted into a working class and a ruling class based on merit?

- a. Plato
- b. Aristotle
- c. Thucydides
- d. Robert Nozick

18. John Locke is a key member of which philosophical school?

- a. Neorealism
- b. Socialism
- c. Classical liberalism
- d. None of the above

19. Thomas Hobbes would agree with which of the following statements?

- a. People are rational
- b. Life in the state of nature would be brutal
- c. You cannot put limits on the government's power
- d. All of the above

20. Why, according to Kant, are republics (or democracies) less likely to go to war?

- a. They cannot raise sufficient armies
- b. They have more secure borders
- c. The people who would actually have to fight have a say in the decision
- d. Military honors mean less in a democratic society

21. Which of the following thinkers was critical of Athenian democracy?

- a. Plato
- b. Aristotle
- c. Thucydides
- d. All of the above

22. Which of the following thinkers argued that morality could be an advantageous trait for a species?

- a. Thomas Hobbes
- b. Charles Darwin
- c. Milton Friedman
- d. Jean-Jacques Rousseau

23. Consider the following proposal: “We should ban Farmville because it decreases economic productivity, thereby hurting society as a whole.”

- a. What type of argument is being used here?
- b. Utilitarian
- c. Kantian
- d. Libertarian
- e. None of the above

24. Consider the following proposal: “We should ban Farmville because it encourages greed. We should be encouraging people to be good stewards of the land, rather than concerned with making a profit.” What type of argument is being used here?

- a. Utilitarian
- b. Cosmopolitan
- c. Virtue ethics
- d. None of the above

25. Consider the following proposal: “We should NOT ban Farmville. People should be free to choose how to spend their time, even if some of them choose to waste it on silly computer games. What type of arguments is being used here?

- a. Kantian
- b. Utilitarian
- c. Aristotelian
- d. None of the above

Appendix A-4:
Outcome #1, Pool of Questions for Assessing
PSCI 2320: Intro to Comparative Politics

Countries that appear to have many of the trappings of democracy but restrict the democratic process to a great degree are known as

- a. democratic tyrannies
- b. crypto-democracies
- c. illiberal or hybrid regimes
- d. subdemocracies

The development strategy of the Latin American NICs was called

- a. structural adjustment
- b. export substitution industrialization
- c. export oriented development
- d. import substitution industrialization

The ability of a state to carry out its basic functions or tasks is referred to as

- a. political legitimacy
- b. political capacity
- c. political stability
- d. political functionality

Which of the following does not generally describe a Second World country

- a. high levels of political rights
- b. relatively high levels of economic equality
- c. high literacy rates
- d. poor rural infrastructure

A military seizure of the government is called

- a. coup d'état
- b. theocracy
- c. militocracy
- d. oligarchy

A government that is seen by its people as the rightful holder of coercive power is said to

- a. be authoritarian
- b. have legitimacy
- c. be stable
- d. have capacity

According to the formal definition of a state (such as that in the international system), Florida

- a. is a state because it has territory, a government, and citizens
- b. is not a state because it does not have a government that makes laws for citizens of Florida
- c. is a state
- d. is not a state because it is not sovereign

A _____ is a group of people who decide they want to govern themselves.

- a. Ethnicity
- b. Nation
- c. state
- d. country

In a parliamentary system (such as that in the United Kingdom), when someone says “the government has fallen” the term “government” refers to

- a. The executive and legislative branches
- b. All branches of government involved in making and carrying out laws
- c. The prime minister and the cabinet
- d. the executive, legislative, and judicial branches

A fused political system is also referred to as a ____

- a. presidential
- b. authoritarian
- c. sore
- d. parliamentary

In a _____ system the central government has no power to tax. It cannot raise an army. And, it cannot force the local political units to do anything.

- a. unitary
- b. confederal
- c. separation of powers
- d. federal

The ability to allow multiple diverse populations to govern themselves is a strength of the _____ system or structure of government

- a. confederal
- b. federal
- c. unitary
- d. consociational

The legislature in a presidential system is most often referred to as

- a. an assembly
- b. a parliament
- c. separation of powers system
- d. Congress

A vote of investiture is a vote

- a. in a presidential system that clears a president of impeachment charges
- b. in a presidential system that officially invests power in the president
- c. in a parliamentary system to seat the new government after an election
- d. in a parliamentary system that allows the majority party to propose the personnel for a new government

The electoral system that tends to produce two major parties is:

- a. proportional representation
- b. the single-member district system
- c. the single transferable vote
- d. the single non-transferable vote

Which of the following is NOT a feature of a parliamentary system

- a. the executive is responsible to the legislature
- b. the executive is elected in a legislative district and not in a national vote for the office
- c. the executive has a fixed term of office
- d. the executive can be removed for losing a vote on important legislation

The Basques in Spain are an example of a(n) _____ movement.

- a. Autonomy
- b. Guerrilla
- c. Separatist
- d. Nihilist

To win in a plurality electoral system

- a. you must receive fifty one percent plus one of the votes cast
- b. you must get fifty percent plus one of those who voted
- c. fifty percent plus one people of the total registered to vote must vote and then you must get the most votes
- d. you must get the most votes

In a presidential system, the president serves as

- a. head of state.
- b. both head of state and head of government.
- c. neither head of state nor head of government
- d. head of government

When the two largest parties in a parliamentary system form a coalition government, it is called

- a. a grand coalition
- b. a majority coalition
- c. a grand majority coalition
- d. dangerous

Lenin was the revolutionary leader who tried to amend the ideas of Marx in that

- a. Lenin argued that elections did not have to be held
- b. Lenin hoped that communist revolutions could take place in less advanced countries
- c. Lenin argued that revolutions did not have to be communist
- d. Lenin hoped that capitalist economies could be created even if the feudal stage was skipped

A legislative act that legislates one of the normal features of a constitution is

- a. organic law
- b. redundant

- c. an example of judicial activism
- d. a constitution

Prime ministers serve as

- a. head of state
- b. both head of state and head of government
- c. none of these is accurate
- d. head of government

When a group of people decide that they want to form a government and govern themselves within the current state without seeking a new separate state, the group is referred to as

- a. An autonomy movement
- b. A separatist movement
- c. An independence movement
- d. A minimalist movement

_____ electoral systems tend to produce multiple party systems and party fragmentation

- a. proportional
- b. plurality/majority
- c. alternative vote
- d. Jefferson

Appendix A-5:
Outcome #1, Pool of Questions for Assessing PADM 2310

1. A public policy represents:
 - a. Government action or inaction in response to a public problem
 - b. Actions of think tanks or interest groups to address public problems
 - c. Actions by the private sector
 - d. Actions or inaction by individual citizens
2. _____ refers to the institutions and political processes through which public policy choices are made:
 - a. Government
 - b. Federalism
 - c. Policy analysis
 - d. Politics
3. _____ are economic justifications for why government becomes involved in societal problems
 - a. Policy impacts
 - b. Policy subsystems
 - c. Market failures
 - d. Agendas
4. The ideology of individual members of Congress is an example of the _____ context that affects the development of public policy.
 - a. Governing
 - b. Social
 - c. Cultural
 - d. Political
5. The federal court system provides a vital role in public policymaking by:
 - a. Interpreting the policy decisions made by other agencies of government
 - b. Enforcing the policy decisions made by others
 - c. Developing new laws that fine-tune the policy decisions by others
 - d. Implementing the policies made by others
6. Which of the following best describes the sequence of policymaking:
 - a. Policy formulation, evaluation, agenda setting, and adoption
 - b. Agenda setting, formulation, adoption, implementation, and evaluation
 - c. Policy evaluation, formulation, implementation, and adoption
 - d. Policy implementation, formulation, evaluation, agenda setting
7. Actions taken in pursuance of policy decisions such as the number of roads built, amount of welfare benefits paid, or the number of children educated are called:
 - a. Public policies
 - b. Policy statements

- c. Policy outputs
 - d. Policy outcomes
8. A condition or situation that produces needs or dissatisfaction on the part of people for which relief is sought is referred to as a:
- a. policy statement
 - b. policy problem
 - c. policy output
 - d. policy outcome
9. Policy problems to which policy-makers are giving active and serious attention constitutes:
- a. the institutional agenda
 - b. the systemic agenda
 - c. the private sector agenda
 - d. the broadest agenda of government
10. Developing acceptable courses of action for dealing with policy problems is referred to as:
- a. Problem definition
 - b. Agenda setting.
 - c. Policy formulation
 - d. Policy adoption
11. Policy implementation is the:
- a. Passing of legislation by elected officials
 - b. Carrying out, or accomplishing the law
 - c. Identifying possible solutions to a policy problem
 - d. Assessing the effectiveness of a public policy
12. The policymaking stage during which new issues are identified as problems for government to address is called:
- a. Policy formulation
 - b. Policy implementation
 - c. Policy adoption
 - d. Agenda setting
13. Which of the policy typologies identified by Theodore Lowi refers to the situation where government spends money to provide grants or programs without regard to where the money will come from to pay for it?
- a. Distributive
 - b. Redistributive
 - c. Regulatory
 - d. Self-Regulatory
14. The main reason that government gets involved in addressing a public problem is to:
- a. Ensure continuity of externalities
 - b. Conduct policy analysis

- c. Improve policy capacity of states
 - d. Ensure that the general “public good” is maintained and protected
15. _____ are informal relationships among a congressional subcommittees, executive agencies, and relevant interest groups where policy formulation occurs:
- a. Issue networks
 - b. Political insiders
 - c. Informal actors
 - d. Independent regulatory commissions
16. A(n) ____ is a large, complex organization in which employees have specific job responsibilities and work within a hierarchy of authority
- a. Interest group
 - b. Bureaucracy
 - c. Party platform
 - d. Caucus
17. Bureaucrats play a significant role in policy formulation due to their:
- a. Longevity in an agency
 - b. Expertise in a particular policy area
 - c. Delegated authority to act
 - d. All of the above
18. The following is a true statement regarding public administration:
- a. It is identical to administration in the private sector
 - b. It is getting the public’s business done or translating the will of the state into actions of the state
 - c. It is narrow in scope, comprising only a few organizations and activities
 - d. It is not influenced by the political system
19. The primary implementers of public policy are:
- a. Elected officials
 - b. Non-profit organizations
 - c. Bureaucracy and bureaucrats
 - d. Private sector organizations
20. The institution that performs the day-to-day work of government is referred to as:
- a. The Bureaucracy
 - b. The Presidency
 - c. The Legislature
 - d. The Judiciary
21. The following is a true statement regarding a street level bureaucrat:
- a. Generally, it refers to someone at the “lower levels” of a bureaucracy
 - b. It refers to a bureaucrat who is directly delivering a service to a citizen
 - c. Street level bureaucrats have policy making power

- d. All of the above
- e. Both a and b

22. The “Father of public administration” is:

- a. Woodrow Wilson
- b. Max Weber
- c. Luther Gulick
- d. Frederick Taylor

23. Federal cabinet departments and major agencies such as the CIA and EPA are found in which branch of government?

- a. Executive
- b. Legislative
- c. Judicial
- d. Executive and judicial

24. The development of public administration in American can best be described as:

- a. Developing all at once at the founding of our nation
- b. Developing piecemeal over time to address various societal problems and citizen demands
- c. Developing rather quickly soon after the founding of our nation
- d. Developing in the same manner as European public administration

25. Public bureaucracies differ from private organizations in that

- a. Private businesses must hire competent people
- b. Private businesses strive to be more efficient
- c. Private companies are relatively free to change the scope or the type of business they do
- d. Public agencies are required to comply with the laws that apply to them

Appendix A-6:
Outcome #1 – Rubric for 25 Question Assessments
PSCI 1330, 2300, 2315, 2320, PADM 2310

Goal 1: *Students will be able to understand the fundamental terms, concepts, or principles of the discipline, including concepts from the sub-fields of American politics, international relations, comparative politics, public administration & policy, and political theory.*

Student Learning Objective: Students will take a test in each of the following subfields: American politics, international relations, comparative politics, public administration & policy, and political theory.

Test Scores	Performance Level
0-14	<60%
15-17	60-68%
18-19	72-76%
20-22	80-88%
23-25	92-100%

Rubric Scores

0. Insufficient (Test results indicate a poor/inadequate comprehension of basic concepts, etc.)
1. Beginning (Test results indicate a minimally adequate level of comprehension)
2. Developing (Test results indicate an adequate level of comprehension)
3. Proficient (Test results indicate a well-developed level of comprehension)
4. Masterful (Test results indicate an excellent level of comprehension)

Test Scores	Rubric Equivalent
0-14	0 (Insufficient)
15-17	1 (Beginning)
18-19	2 (Developing)
20-22	3 (Proficient)
23-25	4 (Exceptional)

Appendix B:
Outcome #2 – Theory Application Assessment (PSCI 2315)

The assessment will be an essay question that is included in the final exam for PSCI 2315. The exact political dilemma the students must address each semester is varied, but it is always something that has NOT been directly discussed in class so that it can accurately measure students' application and critical thinking skills. This is given as part of an in-class exam.

Other dilemmas used in recent semesters include: "The state of Arkansas is considering legalizing gambling..." and "A public elementary school is considering banning all 'junk food'; students would only be allowed to bring healthy snacks and lunches to school."

Assignment Instructions:

Considering the following scenario: Fearful of accidents, a town is considering banning sledding on a particularly steep hill in a public park. Choose any two thinkers we've read this semester, tell me how they would respond to this proposal and why. Then tell me what you think the right thing to do is and why.

Assignment Rubric:

Specific Skill or Knowledge Area	4	3	2	1
Understanding of theories/ideologies	Student correctly identifies a thinker from a particular T/I and accurately and fully explains what factors or principles would shape their decision	Student correctly identifies a thinker from a particular T/I but only partially explains how their theoretical perspective might shape their reasoning	Student either fails to correctly identify a thinker from a particular T/I or identifies a thinker but does not clearly articulate the meaning of their theory.	Student fails to connect their answer to a thinker's theoretical or ideological perspective OR explanation of the theory contains major inaccuracies
Application of theory	Student uses the thinker's theoretical framework to work through their most likely policy choice while considering alternatives and limitations. There is a clear connection between theory and policy recommendation.	Student uses the thinker's theoretical framework to support a policy recommendation, but does not consider every relevant factor or alternative policy choices.	Student does not fully explain the reasoning behind the thinker's policy choice, OR Student explains reasoning but does not conclude with a clear policy choice	There is little connection between the policy choice and a thinker's theory OR Student completely misunderstands the scenario given and the relevant political factors.
Justification of one's own viewpoint	Student is able to give clear reasons for their own policy choice. They consider counter arguments and can connect their views to theories or thinkers discussed in the course.	Student is able to give reasons for their own policy choice. They may not connect their views to theories discussed in class or may consider some but not all relevant factors.	Student gives a policy recommendation but does not offer sufficient justification or offers reasoning that is somewhat inaccurate.	Student gives little to no justification for their recommendation or misunderstands important elements of the scenario.

Appendix C:
Outcome #3: Effective Writing and Critical Thinking

BA/BS in Political Science

Outcome #3: Political Science students will be able to write effectively and think critically.

Rubric for Writing, Research, and Critical Thinking in the Political Science Program

Criteria	4-Exceeds expectations	3-Meets expectations	2-Partially meets expectations	1- Does not meet expectations
Syntax and Mechanics	Demonstrates clear and fluid control of syntax and mechanics that skillfully communicates meaning to the reader	Uses syntax and mechanics to generally convey meaning to the reader with few errors	Uses mechanics and syntax to generally convey meaning to the reader but contains significant errors	Syntax and mechanics of writing are so poor as to interfere with reader's ability to understand meaning
Genre and Disciplinary Conventions	Skillfully adheres to the conventions of the discipline-including organization, presentation, formatting, and style	Mostly adheres to the conventions of the discipline-including organization, presentation, formatting, and style	Attempts to follow the conventions of the disciplines but contains significant errors	Fails to follow appropriate modes of organization and presentation
Sources and Evidence	Demonstrates a skillful and critical use of appropriate sources	Demonstrates an adequate use of source material	Uses sources but not all sources are appropriate or relevant	Demonstrates a lack of understanding of source material OR fails to use sources altogether
Content	Demonstrates an advanced understanding of all issues being discussed	Demonstrates an adequate understanding of relevant issues	Demonstrates a partial understanding of relevant issues	Demonstrates a minimal or inaccurate understanding of relevant issues

Appendix D: Curriculum Map

Political Science	SLO 1	SLO2	SLO 3
	Students will be able to demonstrate an understanding of the fundamental terms, concepts, or principles of the discipline, including concepts from the sub-fields of American politics, international relations, comparative politics, public administration & policy, and political theory.	Students will be able to apply political theories to real world situations.	Political Science students will be able to write effectively and think critically.
Political Science (BA/BS)			
PSCI 2300	I	I	I
PSCI2305	I	I	I
PSCI 2312	I	I	I
PSCI 2315	I	I	I
PSCI 2320	I	I	I
PSCI 2322	I	I	I
PSCI 3300	R	R	R
PSCI 3305	R	R	R
PSCI 3315	R	R	R
PSCI 3316	R	R	R
PSCI 3320	R	R	R
PSCI 3330	R	R	R
PSCI 3336	R	R	R
PSCI 3340	R	R	R
PSCI 3345	R	R	R
PSCI 3350	R	R	R
PSCI 3355	R	R	R
PSCI 3369	R	R	R
PSCI 3370	R	R	R
PSCI 3371	R	R	R
PSCI 3372	R	R	R
PSCI 3375	R	R	R
PSCI 3382	R	R	R
PSCI 4300	A	A	A
PSCI 4301	A	A	A
PSCI 4305	A	A	A
PSCI 4307	A	A	A
PSCI 4310	A	A	A
PSCI 4312	A	A	A
PSCI 4315	A	A	A
PSCI 4320	A	A	A
PSCI 4325	A	A	A
PSCI 4328	A	A	A
PSCI 4331	A	A	A
PSCI 4335	A	A	A
PSCI 4345	A	A	A
PSCI 4348	A	A	A
PSCI 4388	A	A	A
PSCI 4390	A	A	A
PSCI 4391	A	A	A
PSCI 4392	A	A	A
PSCI 4393	A	A	A
PSCI 4394	A	A	A
PSCI 4395	A	A	A
Level of Engagement: I = INTRODUCED ; R = REINFORCED ; A = APPLIED			